



ALEXANDRIA, VA.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 7, 1893.

AS STATED in yesterday's GAZETTE, the U. S. Senate on that day defeated a motion, not to pass, but even to take up and consider, the bill to repeal the Sherman silver act, by a vote of 42 to 23. Of the democrats who voted on the motion, only ten were for, while 20 were against it. And yet the democratic platform upon which Mr. Cleveland was elected contains the following plank:

"We denounce the republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future, which should make all of its supporters, as well as its authors, anxious for its speedy repeal."

President-elect Cleveland thinks the necessity for the repeal of the Sherman act more urgent than that for the repeal of the McKinley act. And yet among the few democrats who voted in the affirmative were Senator Hill and others who were opposed to Mr. Cleveland's nomination, while among the many who voted against it were some who favored his nomination from the first, and who even now profess to be his greatest admirers.

THE PREVAILING impression on the subject now seems to be that no matter what may or may not be done with silver at this session of Congress, Mr. Cleveland will not call an extra one until late next fall, and that in the meantime Mr. Carlisle, who has already quit the Senate will prepare a tariff bill which will be presented to the ways and means committee of the House, with the expectation that they will adopt and report it without alteration. According to the impression referred to, Mr. Cleveland thinks that if the new Congress should assemble early, he would be bothered by the members thereof with applications for offices for their friends, and he wants to put off that trouble as long as possible. But in the meantime the people will be paying double prices for their necessities of life, and silver will be driving all the gold out of the country.

THE ANTI-OPTION bill, the bill which prevents farmers from selling their produce where they please and compels them to sell in a glutted market, was passed by the republican U. S. Senate nearly all the republicans voting for, and nearly all the democrats in that body against it. The democratic House yesterday, though it too, had previously passed it, refused to take it up. It is to be hoped, that it may continue to do so. In this as in all other cases the less the government has to do with the private business of the country the better for all concerned.

IF THE officers of the 1st Virginia regiment have reconsidered their refusal to allow their armory to be used for a fair to raise money for the completion of a monument to the memory of the private soldiers of the Confederate army, no intelligence to that effect has yet been received. It is not, however, too late to do so, and, for the credit of the State of which Richmond is the capital, it is hoped it may be done. But, if it shall not be, it will not be surprising. Indeed, it has come to pass that it is not what Richmond does, but what it doesn't do, that is surprising.

THE Edgar Thompson steel works at Braddock, Pa., have contracts to fill which will put their capacity to the stretch for a long time. But, all the same, the wages of the employees there have just been reduced. And this, too, though the contracts referred to were made upon the McKinley tax basis. Nevertheless, it is announced that no attempt will be made to repeal the McKinley bill until next winter, though what at least should be the people's party will have complete control of the government after the 4th of next month.

CAPTAIN J. M. LEE, U. S. A., says the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians have been defrauded out of \$67,500 by certain attorneys, and that evidence of that fact has been suppressed by the Indian Bureau. Between the government and the claim agents the lot of the poor Indians is by no means a happy one. That they should frequently go on the "war path" is not strange; the wonder is that they are not on it all the time.

THE FACT that President Harrison was "game" enough to nominate a democrat for a place on the Supreme Bench, indicates that the farmers of the country need not dread government interference with their private business by means of the anti-option bill, as that he also has the pluck to veto that bill even if it shall be passed by Congress, which now seems impossible.

THERE ARE in this country no less than 144 different religious denominations. Is it any wonder that so few people attend church? As there can be but one true church among all the 144, no matter which one that may be, the remaining 143 can not be true. This fact is plain to the dullest comprehension.

son, and its effect cannot help being injurious.

AMONG THE members of Congress who recently voted against amendments to the pensions bill introduced to stop pensions to women who had married old soldiers merely to get their pensions, and to prevent able-bodied men from living on the bounty of the tax-ridden country, were many democrats, and southern democrats at that.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1893.
In the Senate to-day Mr. Daniel presented a petition of the chamber of commerce of Richmond, for an amendment to the pilot laws putting coastwise sailing vessels on the same footing with those propelled by steam; also petition of chamber of commerce of Roanoke for the passage of the Norfolk and Western Railroad bill; also petition of chamber of commerce of Richmond and board of trade of Portsmouth for the repeal of the Sherman silver act; also petition of B. F. King, Jas. Townsend and other citizens of Virginia, for an investigation of the evils of alien colonization. He also presented a new bill for the Washington, Alexandria and Mr. Vernon Electric Railroad, drawn up so as to avoid the objections the War Department made to the old bill. Mr. Wise presented in the House the same bill yesterday.

According to a report sent to the Senate to-day by the Secretary of War the united force of all the States aggregate 110,000. In the list Virginia appears as the 12th State, her force numbering 2,844.

Secretary Tracy has accepted the ship Monterey. Her builders, the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, lose \$32,000, from the contract price \$1,078,950, because she failed to develop the maximum horse power of 5,100. Her horse power in the trial was shown to be only 5,077.

Judge Ashton of King George county, whose name has been suggested for U. S. District Attorney for the eastern district of Virginia, will not only not be a candidate, but is earnestly supporting Col. R. J. Washington of Westmoreland.

The democrats of King George, Col. S. Wellford Corbin's home county, have, in mass meeting assembled, unanimously endorsed Mr. Corbin for President. Mr. Corbin is the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture. Mr. Corbin went to Manassas this morning to arrange for the Farmers' Institute to be held there February 22nd and 23rd. Mr. Corbin is better endorsed than any public man in Virginia. Besides the Virginia delegation in Congress and the Electoral College, he is endorsed by bankers, lawyers, preachers, college professors, farmers, the Board of Agriculture of the State, and by many outside of the State.

The Norfolk and Western Railroad bill came up in the Senate to-day, but went over until to-morrow, as Mr. Faulkner stated that Mr. Gorman, who would have something to say in respect of it, was necessarily absent.

The vote on the silver bill in the Senate yesterday was not surprising to the knowing ones, who say to-day that it will be equally as decisive in the Senate of the next Congress, and that therefore it will be utterly unnecessary to call an extra session of that Congress simply to repeal the Sherman act.

The black eye the anti-option bill got in the House yesterday tended to raise the price of farm products, but that good effect was more than offset by the Senate's defeat of the bill to repeal the act which compels the government to buy four and a half million ounces of silver every month in the year, and thereby tend to drive gold out of the country, or else to induce holders here to hoard it for a premium, and the consequent panic.

A bill for the admission free of duty of works of art produced by American artists residing abroad, to-day afforded to rare spectacle in the House ways and means committee of republican members lined up in favor of free trade, and of the democratic members, with two exceptions, Messrs. Cockran of New York, and Stevens of Massachusetts, on the side of protective tariff.

The Senate to-day favorably reported a bill permitting the St. Louis and Chicago Electric Railroad Company to import free of duty machinery necessary for the construction of that road. Of course this was achieved by the aid of republican votes in the committee. So it seems that even republicans realize the benefits of free trade.

The Hawaiian annexation commissioners and Dr. Mott Smith, the Hawaiian Minister, had another interview this morning with Secretary Foster at the State Department. Nothing was said about the time when the commissioners shall be received by the President, and thus be formally recognized, and determination of this date will depend upon the nature of the advice from Honolulu which are expected to reach San Francisco to-morrow on the Oceanic steamship Australia. There was no change in the situation of Hawaiian affairs as far as the Cabinet is concerned that was made manifest at the meeting to-day. Commissioners Marden and Wilder says that one source of objection to the old treaty had practically passed away. That was the necessity of appropriating a large sum of money for the payment of annuities to the members of royal families and chiefs, who would be deposited from office in case of annexation, as at present, there are no chiefs living, and the lately deposed Queen and her niece, the Princess Kiohuan, whom she had named as her successor, are the only survivors of the royal family.

The minority report of committee on census on the bill for a permanent census bureau says the census office has been engaged more to create offices and salaries than for legitimate purposes; consequently its work has become a jumble of figures and irrelevant inquiries filling volumes which make their appearance so late that they are only useful for waste paper, and that the cost of maintaining a permanent census bureau would exceed \$600,000 a year.

The Chief of Engineers to-day submitted a communication to the Senate showing what material used in the construction of the new library building in this city is imported from foreign countries. The foreign material is: Sienna and African marble imported in the rough costing about \$16,000; Italian marble imported in the rough costing about \$47,000; foreign mahogany woods costing \$6,000.

The Senate has refused the Russian extradition treaty with an amendment making all attempts to assassinate the Czar or members of the royal family extraditable offenses regardless of motive.

The betrothal of the Princess Louise of Denmark to the Czarevitch is reported.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Three thousand colonists have revolted against the wheat tax in the Argentine republic.

The floods in Queensland continue to destroy life and property, and at Maryborough alone thirty persons were drowned.

The British forces routed the Kachyans in a battle in the Sima district, India, twenty-four of the Dachehens being killed.

The government of New Zealand has sent a protest to the British government against the annexation of Hawaii by the United States.

A meeting of the Episcopal House of Bishops has been called for March, to take place in New York. Two missionary bishops will be elected.

The long overdue Pacific steamer City of Peking arrived safe at San Francisco yesterday, the delay having been caused by her machinery becoming disabled.

At Coney Island, N. Y., last night, Johnny Griffin, of Braintree, Mass., and Australian Billy Murphy fought for the feather-weight championship, and a purse of \$4,000. Griffin won in the 7th round.

The body of a baby about three months old, supposed to have been thrown from a train, was found on the main tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Glenwood, Pennsylvania, yesterday.

A sub-committee of the House commerce committee yesterday gave a hearing to Major P. A. Wellford, of Richmond, Va., and F. J. Odenhall, of New Orleans, La., representatives from the New Orleans Nicaraguan convention.

The jury in the case of Frank Lewis, the Waverley, Kan., bank robber, who murdered T. P. Ingelman, has returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. He was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year and then to be hanged.

Auguste Simon claims that he was married by civil contract to one of the Marianne Sisters at the French Hospital, in New York yesterday, and that the girl has been taken from him by the other nuns. When he went to get her, he says, he was violently assaulted.

Gen. Schofield has decided on the troops he will detail for participation in the inaugural parade in Washington, and will recommend to the Secretary of War that the garrisons at Fortress Monroe and Fort Myer, Va., Fort McHenry, Md., and the Washington barracks be represented in their fullest extent. These troops will number about 800 men.

The Secretary of State yesterday transmitted to the Senate a report, giving detailed information concerning consular fees, the amount collected, rules of the department, etc. In his report the Secretary says the advantages that would accrue from legislation looking to a reduction of further regulation of consular fees for official or unofficial services is not apparent.

The Catholic hierarchy of the United States was represented at the annual dinner of the Catholic Club in Philadelphia yesterday evening by its most distinguished prelates. There were present as the guests of the club Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan, Archbishop Ryan, Bishop Keane, and Wm. F. Harrity, chairman of the democratic national committee.

There was a conference at the White House yesterday between the President and Secretaries Foster and Tracy on the Hawaiian question. As a result of the conference it is reported a paper was drawn up in favor of annexation. The President sent to the Senate copies of the annexation treaty negotiated with Hawaii in 1854, and the correspondence relating thereto.

Fire, caused by a gas explosion in the cellar, destroyed a double five-story tenement house in New York yesterday evening. The building was occupied by 20 families. One man was killed and many persons were seriously injured. There was a wild shriek of terror and on every floor women and children rushed to the windows and balconies. They made no effort to save their household goods, but struggled only for their lives.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday Mr. Harris' quarantine bill was substituted for the House bill and passed without a division. It confers national quarantine powers on the Marine Hospital. A bill was also passed for the payment out of the Treasury of local taxes on lands held by Indians in severalty. The automatic coupler bill was taken up and discussed for a time, when it went over.

In the House the session was occupied in filibustering. No business whatever was transacted. Representative Townsend, of Colorado, introduced a bill taxing bank circulating ten per cent, unless it is based on silver or gold bullion deposits or lawful money.

THE MARINE BAND VICTORIOUS.

The Marine band was last night awarded the contract for furnishing all the music for the inaugural ball and the concerts on Sunday and Monday nights. This action was taken by the executive committee in secret session last night, and partially reverses the action taken at the meeting on Saturday. Much pressure was brought to bear to secure the contract for Sousa's Chicago band, but the local sentiment was in favor of awarding the contract to the home band. The sum asked by the Marine band is \$4,765, about \$1,000 less than the lowest other bid.

A MASKED BALL.—One of the annual "sights" of New York's winter season, the masked ball of the Cercle Francaise de l'Harmonie, took place last night at Madison Square Garden. The garden was decorated with the flags of all nations and vase of natural flowers distributed over the ball-room. Dividing the floor was a big curtain, in the centre of which was placed a large life-size figure of a man. Many novel features were introduced and the ball was one of the largest yet given. Public masked balls in New York are not assemblies of which a seriously pious community could conscientiously brag.

The Trouble Over.

A prominent man in town exclaimed the other day: "My wife has been wearing out her life from the effects of Dyspepsia. Liver complaint and indigestion. Her case baffled the skill of our best physicians. After using three packages of Bacon's Celery Cure she is almost entirely well." Keep your blood in a healthy condition by the use of this great vegetable compound. Call on E. S. Leadbeater & Sons, sole agents, and get a trial package free. Large size 50c.

The Barbour Eulogies.

The following is the full text of the eulogy upon the late Senator Barbour delivered in the U. S. Senate last Friday by his successor, Senator Hutton:

Mr. President, in every age of the world and in every country the virtuous and distinguished dead have been honored. In the American civilization of the nineteenth century this duty to the dead is seldom neglected. In some form or in some way we show our appreciation of the loved and honored ones who go before us. It is meet and proper when one of those who but recently made a distinguished part of this body has fallen a victim to the fell destroyer that those whom he left behind should pause and for a brief moment lay aside the cares and the conflicts of senatorial life to speak of and recall his virtues, and in affectionate language pay a tribute of respect and esteem to a departed friend.

In this spirit I desire to speak of my friend, the late Hon. John S. Barbour.

He was born in the county of Culpeper, Va., on the 29th day of December, 1820, and died on the 14th day of May, 1892, aged 71 years and 4 months. He was educated at the University of Virginia, then as now one of the finest institutions of learning in America.

He obtained his license to practice law soon after leaving the University, and began a professional life in his native county.

In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature. His country was almost evenly divided in politics, but he was elected four times and then voluntarily retired. Born of distinguished democratic parents, he always adhered to the principles of the democratic party.

In 1852 he was elected president of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company, organized to build a road from Alexandria to Gordonsville to unite with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at the latter point. He conducted this enterprise with singular ability, and by his great financial skill extended his railroad first to Lynchburg and then to Danville. This road, now called the Virginia Midland, forms a part of the great chain of roads known as the Richmond and Danville system.

In 1850, against his protest, he was nominated and elected to the Congress of the United States to represent the Eighth Virginia district.

I had declined a nomination for a fifth term. Mr. Barbour was nominated in his absence from the State to succeed me. A meeting of the House and English Club held in my town soon after his nomination was reported as follows:

At a meeting of the Hancock and English Club of Washington, one day last week, Gen. Eppa Hunton said that he had come to the club to speak of the nomination of John S. Barbour. It not only satisfied but gratified him. Within five minutes after he had heard of it he telegraphed his congratulations and renewed his character for loyalty.

"Thanks for your kind message. The public interests would have been better served by your continuance in office, I am sure." "He did not know within the range of his acquaintance a better man, never so devoted to sense or one having more influence, than John S. Barbour. He was a diligent, persevering, sensible man, and few Representatives on the floor of the House would prove more efficient than he. The Speaker could not recall a day when John S. Barbour did not stand high in his esteem. His intimacy with him had been long. He knew him when a member of the Legislature and for many years together as head of one of the principal corporations of the State, and he did not believe that that man lives who can point to one blot on his character. Upright, honest, intelligent, idealistic—who can object to him? He was modest, who can never desire to be a member of the House. When his name was first mentioned in connection with it he forbade its use, and he only consented to accept a nomination, made without his knowledge, from a high sense of duty. We go into convention expecting to go and take; and when we find that the speaker of the House of the Alexandria convention was most favorable to the election of a true democrat and to the election of Hancock and English. The Congressional ticket strengthened the election ticket. The speaker should make true democrats, men appointed in obtaining their first choice, but the nomination gladly and give it a hearty support. He (the speaker) would not only support it, but do all in his power to ratify it in November." (Gen. Hunton concluded the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the Hancock and English Club of the town of Warrenton ratify the nomination of John S. Barbour, of Alexandria, and pledge him a cordial and undivided support."

The sentiments I then expressed were held up to the period of his death. Our subsequent intercourse and his services thereafter rendered to his State intensified these sentiments and strengthened the bond of friendship between us.

He was again elected in 1882. At this time and for several preceding years the republican party, under the name of readjusters, had obtained the political mastery in Virginia, and her people looked with dire forebodings on the future if ruled and governed by this party. In their extremity the eyes of the patriotic people of the State turned to Mr. Barbour. They believed that he (if any man) could bring victory to the democratic party and rescue them from the ruinous domination of the party which had controlled the State for several years.

Reluctantly he was induced to take charge of the campaign of 1883, and by his judgment, his energy, and his skill as a party leader rescued his State from the domination of the readjusters.

He was again elected to Congress in 1884, and continued to serve the 8th district as its Representative in Congress, and the whole State as the chief executive of the democratic party, and always as the leader of his party in the State conducted it to victory.

He declined a re-election to Congress in 1886, and in 1888 he was elected to the United States Senate for the term beginning the 4th of March, 1889, and ending 4th of March, 1895. I need not say to his colleagues here that his career in this body of distinguished men was honorable and useful. He was not a brilliant debater, but was one of the working men of the Senate. His judgment was always respected—his advice was frequently sought and generally followed. He did a great deal to shape the policy of the party and to mold the legislation of Congress.

But he was not allowed to serve out his term. In the midst of his honor and usefulness he was suddenly called away—called to join the dear wife he loved so well and who preceded him to the tomb a few years—called from family and friends who loved and honored him—called from the service of his beloved Virginia that was still ready and willing to bestow her highest honors upon him.

On Friday he was an active member of this Senate. He seemed unusually well that evening and retired in good health at the usual bedtime.

Early the next morning he awoke

the family, and before a physician could reach him the soul of my friend was with his Maker—so suddenly he passed away that only those around him knew he was sick.

The lightning bore the sad news to the country, and there was no part of his State that did not mourn the death of this great and good man. He was the friend of the needy. He was the counselor of all in distress. His purse was always opened to help the virtuous poor, and the cry of mourning at his death came up from the cottage of the poor as well as the dwelling of the rich.

When his funeral obsequies were observed in this Chamber all parts of his State sent representatives to testify to the high character of the honored dead. The chief magistrate and the executive officers were here. Towns, cities, and counties sent their representatives to show how well they loved him and how much they mourned his death.

His distinguishing characteristic was wisdom. He was eminently a wise man. He was a man of affairs. He understood human nature, and the motives which moved men to action. He measured up to Seneca's definition, "Wisdom does not show itself so much in precept as in life, in firmness of mind, and mastery of appetite. It teaches us to do as well as talk, and to make one's actions and words all of a color."

In the language of Longfellow, "Ripe in wisdom was he, but patient and simple and childlike."

I knew him long and well. For more than forty years I knew John S. Barbour. For the last twenty-five years of his life I knew him intimately. We were close friends. I mourn his death. Our paths through life ran side by side. He succeeded me in the House of Representatives. I succeeded him here. I much more than any Senator feel his loss.

His life was singularly pure and upright. He filled many high and responsible offices and always filled them well. No one ever suspected him of any breach of trust. He voluntarily laid them down. He was never discharged.

His intercourse with his fellow-men was ever marked by courtesy and kindness. He had no enemies. Those who knew John S. Barbour as a public man respected and honored him for his public virtues, his patriotic devotion to right, and the high sense of honor that crowned his every public act.

His character shone brightest in the home circle where he was the honored and considerate head. He was the affectionate husband, the tender friend, and the hospitable and genial host. No one ever dispensed a more thorough hospitality.

He married, in 1855, Miss Susan Dingerfield, of Alexandria, Va., who was one of the loveliest characters I ever knew and in every sense of the word his helpmate. She preceded him a few years to the grave. He was to her the tender and affectionate husband. She was to him the devoted wife.

From this Chamber he was borne by loving hands to his grave at the home-land of his wife in Maryland, and buried by her side. He lies on the banks of this beautiful river, which alone separates him in death from his loved Virginia.

It is no invidious distinction to say that no Senator has been buried from this Chamber more respected than Senator Barbour—none ever served his constituents more faithfully. No shadow dims the luster of his long career, no suspicion mars the completeness of his integrity. "Life's vain parade is over. He walked with throngs of good friends; now at last he is called to pass alone the dread portals of death." "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter upon thy reward."

Senator Barbour had not united himself with any church, but he was a religious man. His soul was filled with charity, the chief of the Christian virtues. If good deeds furnish a passport to eternal rest, John S. Barbour is now enjoying his reward. While we mourn his death let us resolve to imitate his virtues and emulate his good deeds.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, February 7.—The vote in the Senate on the silver bill yesterday still dominated the stock market at the opening this morning and first prices were generally small fractions lower than those of last evening. A better feeling soon developed in most of the list, and prices were generally lifted above the level of the opening figures, but the gains were slight in almost all cases. The business done was moderate. At 11 o'clock the market was quiet and steady to firm, generally at a shade above opening figures.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Virginia consols — do 10-40s — do 3s 72 asked.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, Feb. 7.—There is but little of interest to report from the markets to-day. Prices generally are steady and values firm. Flour is in fair demand. Wheat ranges from 68 to 76. Corn is strong at 52½ to 54 in car lots. Rye 56 to 60. Oats 39 to 43; Seed Oats 45. Clover and field crops are active. Butter, Eggs and other produce are without change.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat easy; No 2 red 77½; No 3 77½; No 4 77½; No 5 77½; No 6 77½; No 7 77½; No 8 77½; No 9 77½; No 10 77½; No 11 77½; No 12 77½; No 13 77½; No 14 77½; No 15 77½; No 16 77½; No 17 77½; No 18 77½; No 19 77½; No 20 77½; No 21 77½; No 22 77½; No 23 77½; No 24 77½; No 25 77½; No 26 77½; No 27 77½; No 28 77½; No 29 77½; No 30 77½; No 31 77½; No 32 77½; No 33 77½; No 34 77½; No 35 77½; No 36 77½; No 37 77½; No 38 77½; No 39 77½; No 40 77½; No 41 77½; No 42 77½; No 43 77½; No 44 77½; No 45 77½; No 46 77½; No 47 77½; No 48 77½; No 49 77½; No 50 77½; No 51 77½; No 52 77½; No 53 77½; No 54 77½; No 55 77½; No 56 77½; No 57 77½; No 58 77½; No 59 77½; No 60 77½; No 61 77½; No 62 77½; No 63 77½; No 64 77½; No 65 77½; No 66 77½; No 67 77½; No 68 77½; No 69 77½; No 70 77½; No 71 77½; No 72 77½; No 73 77½; No 74 77½; No 75 77½; No 76 77½; No 77 77½; No 78 77½; No 79 77½; No 80 77½; No 81 77½; No 82 77½; No 83 77½; No 84 77½; No 85 77½; No 86 77½; No 87 77½; No 88 77½; No 89 77½; No 90 77½; No 91 77½; No 92 77½; No 93 77½; No 94 77½; No 95 77½; No 96 77½; No 97 77½; No 98 77½; No 99 77½; No 100 77½.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Flour steady and moderately active. Wheat quiet. Corn dull. Pork firm; mess \$19 25 to \$20 75. Lard firm; steam \$12 25.

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 6.—Swine.—The receipts are light this week, the number being nearly 4,500 head less than they were last week. There is a fairly good trade reported in all the yards at an improvement of 25 to 30 cents per 100 lbs. over last week's values. The quality is generally satisfactory to dealers. Good to best Westerns sell at \$8.50 per 100 lbs. gross, the latter figure for a few extra Westerns; common to fair hogs at \$7.50, and rough hogs sold at \$7.00 per 100 lbs. gross.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 6.—Cattle—market active and higher; native steers \$12.50-\$13.25, bulls and cows \$11.00-\$12.00 per 100 lbs. Calves—market is firm; veals \$5.50, grassers \$3.30-\$4.00. Western calves \$3.00-\$3.70 per 100 lbs. Sheep and Lambs—market easy; white by sample 53 bid; yellow do 52 asked. Oats dull; No 2 white Western 41½-42; No 2 mixed do 38½-39. Rye quiet and steady; No 2 63 nominally. Hay firm and steady; good to choice timothy \$15 50 to \$16 50. Provisions steady.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, Feb. 6.—Sheep and Lambs.—There is a fair trade for sheep and lambs reported this week. We quote sheep at 35½c per lb. gross, and lambs at 50c per 100 lbs. gross.

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TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Judge W. B. Allen, populist, was elected United States Senator from Nevada this morning, receiving seventy votes, four more than necessary to a choice.

In Grant Parish, La., last night, H. B. Thompson and Samuel Burton were killed, and Jno. King was dangerously injured by assassins, who fired at them in the dark.

Patrick Warde, a Canadian Pacific brakeman, was frozen to death Saturday west of Winnipeg, Man., in the blizzard. His train became snow bound and the conductor offered \$5 to anyone who would go for relief. Warde started but perished in the cold.

A message concerning the burning the negro, Smith, at Paris, has been prepared by Governor Hoeg for submission to the Texas legislature in which he urges the necessity of taking some steps to prevent mob violence in Texas. The Governor says while the victim of that affair was guilty of an atrocious, barbarous crime, appalling to contemplate, for which he was certain of full punishment under the constitution and laws of the State, civilization stands a helpless witness to the most revolting execution of the age. The imputation, the Governor says, that he could not have been legally executed in any court in this State is a slander upon the integrity of every citizen.

Thieves, confidence men and other bad people who go to Chicago to plunder visitors to the World's Fair will be surprised to see the faces of a number of the shrewdest detectives in America. No matter what part of the country these outlaws hail from, somewhere on the grounds there will be several detectives who know them.

Two cars on the Union Pacific road were wrecked this morning Pocatello, Idaho. The 12-year-old daughter of Mrs. Egau of Chicago, was killed and two other persons were seriously but not fatally injured. Fifteen were badly bruised.

The New Jersey Senate to-day confirmed all the nominations made by Governor Werts last week, including that of William Walter Phelps to be judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

The Northern Pacific snow plow Sunday night struck three men about a mile from Perham, Minn. One man was killed instantly and another died yesterday morning.

A cable dispatch from London says that Algernon Sartoris, who married Nellie Grant, died on Friday at Capri, Italy. He had not lived with his wife for some years.

A freight train crashed into the rear car of a passenger train near Leominster, Mass., last night. Several passengers were injured. One it is believed, fatally.